

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
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THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.  
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## ADDRESS

Adopted by the American Party,  
AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING,  
June, 1857.

Called by the passing away of another year to meet the members of the American Party in National Council, the occasion demands a reaffirmation of our opinions. We are ready to-day as we were yesterday to give a reason for the faith that is in us, and as ready to-day as ever before to stand fast by our vows of devotion to our whole country. Neither dismayed by defeat, nor disheartened by opposition—neither discouraged by the past, nor without hope for the future—we meet together both to counsel one with another, and to show to the people of the United States by our presence and our numbers here in open convention that as a party we are hopeful and determined as to our future course of action.

The dominant party at the North and the dominant party at the South, by appeals made to the passions of country and the passions of the day, are temporarily successful. But a temporary triumph is no evidence of permanent success. Nor does a victory secured by passion give evidence of a true attachment to principle. A true soldier will never be disheartened in sustaining a good cause because of one or many defeats.

The nine hundred thousand American voters who sustained the American candidates for the two first elections in the year of the people in November last may enjoy the consciousness of an honest work well done and well done. They neither counted the cost of defeat nor faltered in the discharge of a great public duty, and had the thousands of men who agreed with them in opinion as to the justice of their principles and the fitness of their candidates acted upon the same principles of public duty, the result would have been far different. At the North, tens of thousands voted for Mr. Fremont upon the plea that there was no chance for Mr. Fillmore, while tens of thousands voted for Mr. Buchanan at the South upon the plea that a vote for Mr. Fillmore would secure the election of the candidate of the misallied Republican party. It was a cruel and uncalculated sacrifice of principle upon the altar of expediency, and one of those sacrifices of principle which, if persisted in, in private life, as is sometimes the case, in the consideration of subjects of great public moment, would result in common disaster. When patriotism becomes the rule of action and a true love of country points out the path of duty, nothing can excuse the yielding up of that which is right for that which is merely expedient.

We do not, however, seek to recall anything in the past calculated to wound the feelings of those who were tempted in a moment of despondency or thoughtlessness to forget their obligations to their country or their associates in principle. Thousands who left our ranks in November, drawn away by the temporary seductions and passions of the hour, have returned to the fold of the American party. They have been taught in the bitter school of experience that the word of promise may be made to the ear and broken to the hope. Where there was a pledge to secure, and the power to effect a pure ballot-box—the want of which is one of the great evils of the times—and to accomplish what ought to be the good men of all parties—there has been either a criminal indifference to the evil itself or a bold participation in that wrong. So in the promises made at the North to secure a pure franchise through the agency of a registry law where all could see and know who, under the constitution and by the laws, were entitled to vote.

In no instance that we can recall to mind have either of the two great organizations opposed the American party endeavored to secure those wholesome reforms which are essential either to an intelligent or honest exercise of the rights of franchise. Even where an attempt has been made, as in New York, to secure a practical reform under the naturalization laws, so that while the change would not extend the five years' residence previous to naturalization provided by the laws of the United States, would, nevertheless, secure a small portion of this limited residence before the alien was allowed to vote, the attempt has failed, by the combined opposition of both the Democratic and Republican parties, who not unfrequently work together at the North to destroy the American organization. And while there has been a neglect to maintain a pure franchise for white voters, and an open and earnest opposition to all reforms, proposing simply remedial measures for admitted public evils, there has also been enacted in New York a successful measure looking to such an amendment of the Constitution as would secure a general system of suffrage to the negroes of the State. Thus, in one part of the Union a State Constitution is opened to sustain the question of negro suffrage, while in another part of the Union the whole nation has conferred upon him privileges wholly unknown to the native-born citizen. To-day a foreign pauper or a foreign criminal, driven or banished from the pest or prison houses of Europe, is made in all things, and regardless of his residence in the country, an equal with the citizen whose service has been life-long, patriotic, and useful in the land of his birth. To-morrow, again, States in another section of the country become revolutionaries in their plans of opposition to the Federal Government, and exhaust their patriotism and labor in measures of mere speciality and favor for the negro.

We seek to avoid such anomalies of legislation in both our Federal and State governments. Their tendency is neither toward humanity nor mercy. They benefit neither the white nor the black race, and whether meant or ill meant, result in that spirit of strife and uncharitable enmities in different States and among different classes of people which the true men of the country cannot fail to deplore.

Higher aims and nobler objects animate the American party. We know of no political differences between the rights of the North and the rights of the South. All are subordinate to the constitution of our common country. The union of the States, the rights of the States, the privileges of the people in the States, and under the Union, is our chief glory and our greatest good. When differences of opinion come, as come they will, they must be settled, not by criminality and hate, but by reference to that great principle of common right and common protection—the Constitution of the United States; and there shall unfortunately again be differences of opinion as to what is granted and what is denied by the constitution, the judiciary of the land, through the authorized courts of the nation, can alone make up and decide the final issue. The constitution and the law must, therefore, at all times and in all places become our rule of action.

Tolerance of opinion, the freedom of speech

and of the press, the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances, are among these specified constitutional personal rights, and cannot be abridged except as the abuse of these privileges is restrained by the laws of the land. Equally explicit are the rights of the States over their own territories, and interference with them becomes both a public abuse of power and an act of personal impudence. If all men in all sections of the country, could realize where their powers commence, and where they cease—if they could understand that they are no more responsible for other men's sins than they are secure in their own self-assumed virtues, all would be comparatively well.

There are many and vital questions upon which the American party must agree, and to these all other subjects should be subordinate. They are, in brief, condensed in the following spirit of our National Platform. We hold, for example, as cardinal maxims of public justice and private duty, to the following rule of faith and action:

- 1st. The Federal Union must be maintained.
- 2d. The reserved rights of the States must be respected.
- 3d. The decisions of the Supreme Court must be enforced.
- 4th. The union of Church and State must be prevented.
- 5th. The rights of conscience must be guaranteed.
- 6th. American interests must be promoted.
- 7th. An American nationality must be cherished.
- 8th. Sectional agitation must be terminated.
- 9th. Foreign paupers and criminals must be excluded.
- 10th. The naturalization laws must be amended.
- 11th. "Squatter Sovereignty" and alien suffrage must be repudiated.
- 12th. Americans must rule America.

There is nothing here not taught in the Constitution of the United States, and nothing here repugnant to the spirit and letter of that instrument of liberty and law. The provision of the Constitution which requires the President of the United States to be a native born citizen—which requires the Vice President to possess the same qualifications with the President—which, in the foreign born imposed a nine years' residence, after naturalization, as a qualification for a Representative in Congress—which forbids test oaths for office, and the maintenance of an established Religion, are all part and parcel of our faith and practice. So far from departing from any provision of the Constitution, we seek to restore a respect for its framers, and an entire and hearty obedience to its provisions. It is above and beyond all other records of political creeds, the platform of the American party.

But we cannot shut our eyes to other issues which have been forced upon us by the Democratic party, which is not only not what it was in times past, but which seems to have outlived its consistency, its usefulness, and its virtues. It has different faces for different parts of the country, and different phases to illustrate its many creeds. It has involved the government in great difficulty, and no man feels secure in the future while this party is in power. Under Democratic Administrations there has been an open violation of law in the Territory of Utah. A social system which would have disgraced the darkest ages, utterly repugnant to civilization, reflecting the highest dishonor upon the government, a festering sore upon the political body, and every day growing from bad to worse, exists and has existed for four years past within the borders of our own government. We condemn this outrage upon morals and humanity, and desire to see the nuisance removed, its usefulness, and its virtues. It has different faces for different parts of the country, and different phases to illustrate its many creeds. It has involved the government in great difficulty, and no man feels secure in the future while this party is in power. Under Democratic Administrations there has been an open violation of law in the Territory of Utah. A social system which would have disgraced the darkest ages, utterly repugnant to civilization, reflecting the highest dishonor upon the government, a festering sore upon the political body, and every day growing from bad to worse, exists and has existed for four years past within the borders of our own government. We condemn this outrage upon morals and humanity, and desire to see the nuisance removed, its usefulness, and its virtues.

We trace it, however, as one of the national ills incident to that system of administration which seeks to fill the nation with criminals, paupers, and fanatics from the old world. We trace the great majority of wrongs in Utah, the act of treason, the cases of arson, the multitudes of murders, the cruel banishments, the beastly intercourse, to that unnatural indifference to those who, serpent-like, have crept into the bosom of the nation in order to sting and destroy it.

Other questions of great importance though of less magnitude also attract our attention. The public domain, secured by a common treasure and a common sacrifice of blood and labor, the common property of the nation is distributed without regard to the general ownership, and with a lavishness of appropriation which shows an utter indifference to the just claims and true wants of the American people.

Who can arrest these evils and restore the government to its ancient landmarks but the American party? Where else is there a sure hope of the union of the States with free expression of opinion which belongs to every Commonwealth of the Republic, and to every citizen in the Union?

All then upon our countrymen all over the land to organize and act. Let them seek to give honor, strength, prosperity, and perpetuity to our glorious Union by making the love of country and of the whole country a passion and a principle.

The past in our nation is made glorious by the patriotism and heroism of our noble ancestry of Southern men of the stamp and character of him of those who were distinguished under the confederation and in the convention which framed the constitution. Northern men, too, of the stamp and character of the son of Massachusetts who nominated George Washington of Virginia to be General-in-Chief of the armies of the Republic, and like him received the sword of the leading British General on Southern soil at the instance of the former, and Heaven protected Father of our common country.

Living then in these great examples of the past—seeking to re-baptize the whole nation in the spirit of the great and good men who led the way to victory, and to independence, we, too, are hopeful and hearty of the great future.

We invoke the sympathy, the aid, the co-operation of all men, all over the land, who are with us and of us in principle and sentiment—and of all men too, who wish to reform those gross abuses in the State and nation which have resulted in so much personal wrong, and left a stain like a wound upon the fair frame of the Republic. Americans and friends of Americans, North and South, East and West, "Awake, arise, or be forever fallen!"

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Of every variety.  
TRUNKS, VALISES AND CARPET BAGS, LINEN AND WOOLEN HORSE COVERS, &c.  
All orders left with C. G. Graham, of Frankfort, or sent direct to the proprietor will receive prompt attention. Persons visiting Louisville wanting articles in my line will find it to their interest to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.  
Remember the Forty Store, Third Street, between Main and Market. (July 13, 1857—6m.)

**GEORGE W. GWIN,**  
Dealers in Hardware and Cutlery,  
STORE IN HANNA'S NEW BUILDING,  
MAIN STREET,  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.  
Jan. 30, 1857—ly.

**BOOK BINDING.**  
A. C. Keenan informs his friends and former customers, that having received a liberal education, he has purchased from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to the management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage he heretofore extended to the establishment.  
His CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.  
IF BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.  
Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's Law Office.

**SAMUEL'S NEW ESTABLISHMENT.**  
HENRY SAMUEL, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, is happy to inform his friends and the public that he has established a comfortable and commodious saloon, and ready to attend to all who may give him a call. His new establishment is in the building of Col. Hodges, on St. Clair street. He solicits public patronage, and hopes that old friends and customers especially, who patronized him before the late fire, will now find their way back to his shop.  
March 12, 1855—ly.

1857. 1857.

**A CHOICE SUPPLY**  
FAMILY GROCERIES,  
SEEDS OF ALL KINDS,  
AND  
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,  
AT  
**W. A. GAINES'**  
GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE,  
Brown's Building, opposite the Post-Office,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Terms Four Months. All accounts due on the 1st January, 1st July, and 1st September.

I AM NOW RECEIVING A CHOICE SUPPLY OF Groceries, &c., consisting of  
100 lbs. Sugar,  
4 bbls S. O. Sugar,  
6 bbls Crushed Sugar,  
6 bbls Granulated Sugar,  
6 bbls Pulverized Sugar,  
Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee;  
Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky Tobacco;  
Molasses and Syrup, in bbls & 4 & 6 bbls;  
Macaroni, Nos. 1, 2 & 3;  
Starch in 10, 20 and 40 lb boxes;  
German, Russian and Toilet Soap;  
Port, Madeira, and Champagne Wine;  
French Brandy, and Old Bourbon Whisky;  
Stone Java, Milk Cakes and Jams;  
Glass Fruit Jars, pints and quarts;  
Star and Summer Month Tallow Candles;  
Nutmegs, and Ground Cloves;  
Spice, Pepper, Ginger, rice and ground;  
Cayenne Pepper, Pepper Sauce;  
Pine Apple Vinegar;  
Tomato and Mushroom Catsup;  
Soda, Cream Tartar, and Yeast Powders;  
Pickles, Fresh Peaches and Pine Apples;  
Nails, all kinds and sizes;  
Buckets, Tubs and Hubs;  
Olive Oil, Lamp and Lined Oil;  
Turpentine and White Lead.

**AGRICULTURAL.**  
Miller, Wingate & Co's Cutting Boxes and Corn Cutters.  
Gann & Co's Straw Cutters and Corn Shellers.  
Barnum Wheat Fans.  
Garrett & Cotman's Steel Stubble Plows, Nos. 3, 5, and 7.  
I do not always keep in store Reapers, Mowers and Thrashers, but am Agent for several manufacturing establishments and can get them for any person wanting them on short notice, and will sell them at factory prices with the freight added.  
Aug. 14, 1857.

**FRESH ARRIVAL**  
OF  
**SHOES,**  
LADIES' SLIPPERS AND GAITERS,  
WITH OR WITHOUT HEELS.  
LADIES' BUSKINS.

**MISSSES AND CHILDRENS**  
GOAT and KID BOOTS.  
BOYS GAITERS AND SHOES.  
—ALSO—  
GENTS LASTING SHOES

AND  
GLOVE KID OXFORD TIES.  
JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS AND FOR SALE AT  
EVANS'  
SHOE AND BOOKSTORE.  
July 1, 1857.

**GREENWOOD**  
FEMALE SEMINARY,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Mrs. M. T. RYAN, Principal.  
Miss LAURA M. KENDALL, Teacher of Music.

THE Eighteenth Session of this School will commence on Monday, the 10th day of August, 1857, in the new and spacious School House, just erected for the purpose, at Greenwood.  
EXPENSES PER SESSION.  
Board, including Fuel and Lights, \$50 00  
 tuition, 20 00  
 French, Latin, Drawing, and Painting, each, 10 00  
 Music on Piano, 25 00  
 Use of Instrument for practice, 5 00  
 Washing, 5 00  
 Stationery, 25  
 Instructions in plain and ornamental needle work without charge.  
No deduction for voluntary absence.  
For further information address the Principal.  
July 24, 1857—3m.

**REV. S. WILBUR'S**  
SELECT ACADEMY,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
THE NEXT SESSION of this School will begin Monday, September 7, 1857.  
The course of study will be the same as heretofore. Only a limited number of pupils will be received.  
Tuition is invariably in advance.  
No deduction made except for protracted illness.  
The parents and guardians of those who have hitherto attended.  
For further particulars enquire of  
S. WILBUR.  
Aug. 10, 1857



## THE COMMONWEALTH.

Having already published the card of General Scott, contradicting some of the statements made by General Pillow in his address to the people of Tennessee, we deem it no more than right that we should give to our readers Pillow's reply, although we could easily find matter which would be far more interesting either in a literary or historical point of view.

Gen. Pillow's Reply to Gen. Scott's Card.

Nashville, Oct. 16, 1857.

To the Editors of the Union & American:

The card of Gen. Scott, recently published in the National Intelligencer, was evidently intended to produce the impression, that the statement in my address to the people of Tennessee, to the effect that he had caused to be paid to Santa Anna \$10,000, under the Puebla negotiations, was untrue.

It will be remembered that I did not say that Gen. Scott had paid this money to Santa Anna. My statement was, that Mr. Trist said, at the conference at his quarters, that Gen. Scott had advanced him the money, and that he had paid it over.

I know the money was not paid into the hands of Santa Anna—for he was in the city of Mexico and we were in the city of Puebla, about 80 miles apart. The money was, no doubt, placed in the hands of a certain British official—the medium of the correspondence between Mr. Trist and Santa Anna.

Gen. Scott says in his card: "I certify on bond that I never, at any time, paid to Santa Anna, or caused to be paid to him, or to another for his use, or in any manner whatever."

"This blunder of Gen. Pillow grows, no doubt out of some hint he confidentially picked up about head quarters that I had paid that precise sum to ———— for important information received ———— and to be continued from the enemies camp and armies."

Gen. Scott here admits that he paid that precise sum to ————, but he denies that he paid that money to Santa Anna, or to any person for him.

Though this denial is evasive, and is a mere quibble, yet, inasmuch as it may be understood as a denial of the truth of my statements, I have procured from the record of the War Department at Washington, copies of the sworn statements of Gen. Quitman and Shields, extracts from which are herewith submitted to the public, from which it will be seen how far my statement was authorized by these facts.

I did not suppose Gen. Scott would have ventured upon the denial of facts, known to be so fully proven by officers of the highest respectability in the army, and gentlemen of the most unquestionable character.

With these proofs I submit the points in controversy to an intelligent public, not deeming a word of comment necessary.

All the other statements in that address remaining uncontradicted, the conclusion is inevitable that they are true, not admitting of denial.

The records from Washington being too voluminous for publication with this card, I only publish such portions as relate to the point in question between myself and Gen. Scott, but any gentleman desiring to examine the whole record can do so by application to me.

Respectfully, G. D. PILLLOW.

GEN. QUITMAN'S STATEMENT.

About the middle of July last, (1847,) I was summoned to attend a meeting of officers at Gen. Scott's quarters in Puebla, Mexico. I there met the General-in-Chief, Generals Pillow, Twigg, Shields and Cadwallader, and I think Col. Hitchcock, Acting Inspector General. Gen. Worth was not present, and Gen. Smith's absence was accounted for by Gen. Scott, who said that he, Smith, had been consulted upon on the day.

The General-in-Chief first dwelt upon the great importance of peace to our country, and the anxious desire of our Government to bring it about. He said that influenced chiefly by these important considerations, and his belief that a movement upon the capital would cut off all prospects of an amicable adjustment of our difficulties, he had halted thus long at Puebla. That Gen. Pierce, with a considerable body of troops under his command, was shortly expected to arrive—that our numbers were too weak for the enterprise before us, and that he expected reinforcements would be important to us. He thereupon requested the opinions of the officers present upon the propriety of awaiting the arrival of Gen. Pierce.

He also stated that he desired to consult them upon another subject of great delicacy and much importance—that the prospects of peace were now slight, but that he was informed by some foreign residents in Mexico that the desirable object could certainly be obtained by the application of a considerable sum of money. That the Mexican leaders expected the negotiations to be attended with a *douleur*. That they were not in the habit of moving without it—that the use of money for such purpose was justified by the practice of other nations, and that considering the great good it would in this instance bring to our country, he regarded the means as entirely proper, and did not perceive how any sensible man could think otherwise. He further added that Mr. Trist had no power or instructions to use the three millions voted by Congress, or any part of it, to such a purpose—that the same must be accounted for on the face of the Treaty—that, however, if it should be considered advisable, he (Gen. Scott) had credit in Mexico, and upon the assented request of Mr. Trist, he would raise a million or a million and a half of dollars, to apply to the purposes a sum sufficient to insure the success of the negotiations—that he had already thus applied ten or twenty thousand dollars; a sum which he regarded as "bread thrown upon the waters."

GEN. SHIELDS'S STATEMENT.

"On or about the 17th of July, 1847, I received an invitation to call in the evening at Gen. Scott's headquarters in Puebla. Invitations of this kind were at that time frequent, and were intended to bring the principal officers of the army together for the sake of social intercourse. Such at the time I regarded this invitation. In the course of the evening Gen. Pillow, Quitman, Twigg and Cadwallader joined us. After some conversation, Gen. Scott said that he intended to consult us on a matter of some moment—not as a council of war, but as friends and brother officers. He thereupon read a letter from Mr. Trist to himself, in which, as near as I can recollect, it was suggested that the Mexican authorities were desirous of means, and that the writer, Mr. Trist, had good reason to believe that a judicious application of money would enable us to obtain a peace, and requesting Gen. Scott to use his efforts to raise a million or a million and a half of dollars for that purpose. Gen. Scott having read this letter declared himself in favor of the project as the only means of procuring a speedy and satisfactory peace. He stated that he had means of raising the money, and that under the circumstances, the course was justifiable in points of principle and expediency. He also stated that he had already applied a small sum, say ten or twenty thousand dollars, and that he regarded it as bread thrown on the waters."

"We understand that quite a large supply of not the freshest eggs has been obtained for the special benefit of the first black except bag man or Cincinnati 'shark' that makes his appearance in this place. In addition to the foregoing, we further learn, that all 'sharks' will be consigned in a very summary manner to a congenial element, namely: the Big Spring Branch. The B. K. O. T. C. are on the alert, and woe be to the unlucky fellow who is so unfortunate as to fall into their clutches.—Georgetown Journal.

"The Law.—Talkin' of law, says Pompey, makes me think of what doable Cat, who lost most a thousand years ago, once said: do law is like a groun' glass wider, dat give light enough to light us poor errin mortals, in de dark passages of life; but it would puzzle de debil himself to see too it."

## Life's Compensations.

The happiness of this world is not so unequally distributed as many imagine; the rich have not all the privileges, nor the poor all the privations. Thank God, the purest pleasures of life are those which money cannot buy. The artisan going from his wearisome labor to his humble home, as he meets the love-lit smile of his wife, and takes his fair and healthy child upon his knee, knows a thrill of sweeter joy than the most luxurious expenditure of gold upon costly stimulants can bring the jaded mind of the epicurean in pleasure. The wildwood flowers and the dew-drops are not bought; the glory of sunset and the magnificence of the full moon are free to all. The blushing cheek and beaming eyes of affection cannot be purchased; virtue and beauty receive not their richest riches from the hand of Mammon; the intellectually wealthy may well hold in contempt the baser coin of the world.

It is true that the bridegroom workingman, as he hears his bride to their lowly home, longs, with the impulse of affection, to attire her graceful form in the same adornments which her prouder spouse use to heighten their charms; but it is a foolish, though generous impulse. If he loves his bride, and she him, they need not covet the situation of those whose love of rivalry, display, and "pride of place" have most likely driven out simple, heartfelt happiness. The radiant smile of affection, and the clear glance of unswerving love, are ornaments above price, and will make the face of a woman beautiful even in its old age.

So, the working-man father looking around upon his blooming children, is conscious that their intellect is as keen, their perceptions as ready, as those of the nabob's upon the next street; and he determines they shall have similar advantages. This is a noble ambition. But, in these days, it is no reason why a man should spend his years in grumbling discontent because he is not rich. Our system of common schools places education within reach of the humblest. With mind and education every son and daughter has a fair chance to achieve respectability in this country; and it is a false ambition which would seek the power and honor conferred only by money. Yet, that son or daughter may have yearnings after the development of peculiar talents or genius; the son may thirst to drink deep of the Pierian spring of classical learning; may have a gift for a profession or science, which especially calling he has no business to attempt competition in the common ranks of the professions; and the daughter may have visions of beauty, or have dreams of melody, which call for her fingers to accomplish themselves in painting or music.

With health a moderate industry will bring about all this, and still the soul not fall victim to the prevailing fever—the terrible gold fever which parches the soil, and dries up the springs of humanity in so many hearts.

There is still another class who feel yet more keenly the want of wealth; not for the petty pleasures of sense, or the local influence it would give them, but because they worship the Beautiful, and money would give them the means of gratifying their exquisite tastes. With souls aspiring after grace, fitness, and beauty in all things, they have to struggle with the details of life and poverty. These are the people of genius—poets, artists—men of divine, unworldly gifts. They would convert the glorious Ideal into the Real, if they had the necessary means. They are fretted by the coarseness and ugliness from which they cannot escape, yet they are self-deceived if they do not consider themselves among the most fortunate, as far as happiness, commonly considered, goes. We doubt not that the painter in his unfinished garret, with his coffee-pot and loaf of bread, and his hard bed in the same room with him, is filled with a richer pleasure, as he sits, and dreams, and broods over the creation of his genius upon the canvas before him, than it is possible for the wealthy egotist, who buys it of him, to conceive. We doubt not that his Art-his beloved, worshipped Art—is more to him than the promise of diamonds. Ask him if he would exchange himself, his hopes, his dreams, his ideals, his perceptions of beauty, his deep emotions, for the withered soul of yonder Croesus, who has spent his life in accumulating bonds and mortgages, rents, and interest upon interest.

And the poet—will he say that he has ever entered the portals of any Fifth Avenue palace, that could begin to equal the splendor of the unearthly palaces through which his imagination daily walks? Will he give up the materials from which he constructs these—gold of the sunset, marble of the clouds, silver of the star-light, gems of the dew and waterfall, draperies of intangible mists and inexpressibly lovely shadows, spray and foliage, with all the delight which they give and the beauty which they suggest—for the brown stone palaces through which his imagination daily walks? Will he give up the materials from which he constructs these—gold of the sunset, marble of the clouds, silver of the star-light, gems of the dew and waterfall, draperies of intangible mists and inexpressibly lovely shadows, spray and foliage, with all the delight which they give and the beauty which they suggest—for the brown stone palaces through which his imagination daily walks?

The scholar and the scientific man; will they measure their pleasures along with those of the sensualist and the epicure? Yet, for what nobler purpose are the most of these fortunes acquired, than for indulgence in good eating, good drinking, rich clothes, a showy house, and for the means of rivalry, arrogance, and ostentation?

A good fortune, well spent upon objects of real merit, upon works of art, the cultivation of the mind and soul; upon the poor, the sick, and upon the struggling men of talents, upon the development of science and general intelligence, is a desirable thing. But how few acquire money for such purposes!

Take heart, you who belong not to the throng of the vulgar "great"! Reconsider your fortunes, and see if you have not cause for true thankfulness. Press not so madly for the glittering pavement. Do not not see how you trample under the flowers by the wayside! Why will you be so unkind to your fragrance upon the air, and of the blue heaven over your heads?

THE CHASE AND CAPTURE OF AN AMERICAN SLAVER.—The London Illustrated News of Sep. 19, contains the following account of the capture of the schooner *Abbott Devereux*, an American vessel, which for several years traded between Savannah and Cuba:

H. M. S. TRAKER, Lagos, West Coast of Africa, August 6, 1857.

Having seen in one of your recent numbers an engraving, and likewise a short account of the capture of a slave, I thought, perhaps, this might be equally acceptable. Early on Sunday morning last, being off Whydah, and about sixty miles at sea, the mast-head man reported a strange sail; sail was immediately made out of our ship, but to our surprise, as she made three feet to our two. Steam was now got up, and the chase began in earnest. After about two hours' hard chase we had nearly very considerably. Casks, boats, hampers, in fact everything they could throw overboard to lighten their vessel they did. We now fired our Long Tom in order to bring her to, but to no purpose. The chase now, you may suppose, was very exciting; shot after shot was fired, but to no purpose. At length, however, our shot (33 pounds) fell on her deck more than once. She tried every means to escape, and kept on to the very last, hoping, no doubt, that our machinery might give out. She hoisted about 4 o'clock. A loud hurrah proclaimed the event. I took a small sketch (which I have enclosed, it is a truthful one) immediately after the capture. She proved to be the *Abbott Devereux*, a vessel of 190 tons with 235 slaves, and a mixed crew, consisting of Spaniards, Americans, Portuguese and Brazilians, twenty-seven in all. As soon as we boarded her, the hatches were opened, and such a scene never witnessed. The slaves had been battered down all day during our nine hours' chase; they were all sea sick, and the stench and filth were indescribable. Perhaps you can imagine 235 human beings shut up in a place 50 feet by 30 feet and only 3 feet 5 inches high, just room enough to clear the top of their heads when they are in a sitting position. During the chase we ran a distance of eighty-five miles.

## The Effect of a Protective Tariff in Russia.

A terrible tornado is sweeping over the land, and our financial and pecuniary strongholds have well nigh all surrendered. The tempest arose in a sky clear to mercantile and political bats, but was foretold nevertheless by the prophets. Wisdom cried in the street, and but few hearkened. The storm came over the peaceful horizon unprovoked by domestic war, pestilence or famine.

This event, so oppressive to the nation, forces us to draw a comparison between our own country and another—Russia—the latter believed, a few years since, to be verging on ruin. During the late Eastern war, Russia was cut off from communication with almost the whole of Europe; her enemies, accordingly, predicted that, whatever might be the geographical position of Russia, the contest her finances would be prostrated, her husbandry and well-being ruined, for many years to come. Such was so prominently the language of the English *Free Trade Press* and of its echoes in this country. We unrelentingly opposed such views. Our strenuous belief in the capacity of Russia to override the tempest and stand upon the Titanic scumple, and to recover quietly from various and unaccountable losses, was based on the soundness of the Protective principle flourishing there unintercepted for more than thirty years previous to the Crimean complications.

Russia, in fact, is, in every industrial and commercial advantage, incalculably inferior to our country, excepting as regards a few of her raw products. She is inferior in mental activity, in culture, in enterprise, in industry, in internal communications, in capital or accumulated wealth, in agricultural economies and productions, in national force and grandeur. Notwithstanding these immeasurable inferiorities, the ink of the Treaty of Paris was hardly dried when Russia began at once to recover from losses incurred during the war—losses of capital, men, cattle and labor—losses truthfully incalculable in cyphers. When at the present moment the interest on capital is legally increased by banks all over the world, Russia reduces it on loans made by the imperial bank called Lombard, to the owners of real estate; reduces it, too, on loans made to trade by commercial institutions for credit. Since the close of the war, about \$40,000,000 paper money, or notes issued by the commercial banks, have been withdrawn from circulation and officially and publicly destroyed.

After an unsuccessful attempt of the railway contractors—all foreign bankers—to sell the shares on the exchanges of Europe—partly on account of English emity, partly on account of general pressure—Russia afforded a market for those shares in her own country. Shares and stocks are sold in the interior to home capitalists, and the expected influx of foreign capital has failed to come to pass; but nevertheless, the projected network of railroads is now energetically in the course of construction all over the immense empire. Russia, moreover, builds immense steamers and various machineries, not only in her own yards and workshops, but in those of America, France and England, besides quadrupling of smaller ones, constructed abroad or at home, for pacific purposes. Not only on the Baltic, the Black, and the Caspian seas, witness almost daily such new crafts, but all her principal rivers—the Vistula, Dnieper, Volga, Amoor, the Siberian Irtysh and Lena, the old Jaxartes, between the Caspian sea and the Aral, as well as the Asiatic lakes, have a steam navigation. Russia, too, is erecting gigantic cotton-mills and other mechanical and industrial factories and establishments near the Baltic shores, and on the river Narva and in St. Petersburg, and various other spots in the interior. The number of her mines, gold washings, but above all of her iron foundries and newly discovered and worked coal deposits, increases. To crown all, she is fully equipped and prepared to emancipate 25,000,000 serfs and endow them with homesteads. This measure so gloriously beneficial and humane in the end, must even at the start cause a general revolution in her domestic economy.

Whatever might be her inborn forces and resources—and they are, as we have just said, far from feeble—these would be quite inadequate to bear such weight and give such results without having been soundly and rationally husbanded beforehand. This was, this is, effected by a Protective Tariff. Thus the war did not wholly impoverish and ruin her population, and wise protection facilitated the accumulation of capital to her government and its subjects, and verified the national resources and energies.

May we profit by the example?

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.—What is the meaning of this term, which of late constantly appears in the news brought by foreign arrivals, is a question not unfrequently asked.

The Credit Mobilier, an institution not dissimilar from the Ohio Life and Trust Company, which recently collapsed, was established a few years ago in Paris, with a capital of twelve million of dollars. As distinguished from the *Credit Foncier*, which makes loans upon lands and real property, the object of the *Credit Mobilier*, was to make advances on movable or personal property, shares of stock, public funds, and even on personal security.

It catered by its assistance companies of every description, and for every possible purpose, and by taking a large portion of the shares in the first place, it excited an unnatural demand among the public, and has largely contributed to the immense speculation, and the enormous losses which have taken place in France during the last three years. Its dividend in 1856 was forty per cent. and in 1857 twenty-three per cent. These large amounts were raised by means, which were originally \$100, up to at one time \$350, but they are now held at \$170. In May last, M. Charles Thurneysen, a banker of some eminence, and deeply discredited from Paris, leaving liabilities to the amount of three millions of dollars. His uncle, a leading Director of the Credit Mobilier, has recently been declared by the Courts to have been a party to his absconding nephew, and answerable for his debts. This and some other similar transactions, have brought discredit upon the institution, and many of the more influential Directors are seeking to abandon the Company, or have already done so. What are its securities? at what rates were they valued in the last balance sheet? what is its present market price? are questions just now exciting as much interest in the Paris Bourse, as the value of Reading or other kindred stocks at our own Exchange. [Philadelphia Daily News.

THE MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT AND COL. COLE.—The Springfield Republican says:

In 1856, Col. Samuel Colt, of Hartford, went to Russia, and soon after his return entered into a contract to deliver a large quantity of Minnie rifles at certain points in Russia. They were not delivered, and he imputed the fault to that government, and claimed a large sum as damages. The Russian government consented to submit the matter to arbitrators, and the case was tried at Hartford. Col. Cooper, of the United States Army; Hon. L. P. Waldo, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Connecticut; and Hon. Geo. S. Hillard, of Boston, were agreed upon as arbitrators. K. A. Chapman, of this city, was counsel for the Russian government, and Wm. W. Easting, of Hartford, was counsel for Col. Colt. The hearing was finished on Wednesday last, and on Thursday the arbitrators made an award against Col. Colt. The liberality of the Russian government in this affair is in remarkable contrast with the conduct of our Congress, which will not consent to be bound even by the decision of its own Court of Claims. So far as we know, it is the first case in which any government ever consented to refer a private claim to arbitrators. Under our government, meritorious claimants suffer great injustice for want of a simple and fair mode of proceeding like this.

CANADA MONEY AT PAR AGAIN.—Several of the leading banks of this city, including the Astor, Clinton, White's, and International, will hereafter receive and pay out Canadian money at par. This arrangement will be a relief to our currency, and the banks mentioned deserve our gratitude and confidence of the community for their preventing unnecessary sacrifice on Canada money in good repute.—Buffalo Commercial, Oct. 15.

## MRS. M. HERRENSMITH,

RESPECTFULLY invites the particular attention of the Ladies of Frankfort and vicinity, that she has just returned from the East with a most beautiful assortment of

## FALL & WINTER MILINERY

AND Fancy Goods, Consisting of the following articles:

BONNETS from 50 cents up to \$10.  
LADIES DRESS CAPS from 50 cents up to \$4.  
ALL KINDS OF HEAD DRESSES.  
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS.  
RIBBONS, of all quality and prices.  
CHILDREN'S BONNETS.  
And all kind of Worsteds Goods for Children; Cloaks and Furs for Ladies and Children; all kind of Kid Traveling and Riding Gloves for Ladies; Dress Trimmings; Lace and Cuffs; and all other articles of Ladies wear.

Particular notice is called to a great variety of Worsteds, a selection of kind of Gomb for keeping on the Bonnets, and Hair Pins to hold on Bonnets also; all kinds of Fancy and Common Hair Pins; also a great variety of Gumbel Hair Pins to prevent the hair from falling out; all kind of Hair Combs; Gumbel Hair Combs; all kind of Combs, Tooth Brushes, Needles and Pins; Ladies and Children's Belts; Ladies Embroidered and edged Handkerchiefs; Chinelle Scarfs for ladies; Worsteds Undereaves and Worsteds Hoods for ladies to wear to evening parties, and a great variety of Fancy Articles too numerous to mention.

## Mrs. HERRENSMITH

Having personally selected these Goods in the Eastern Cities from the best manufacturers, she offers herself that her efforts in catering for the good taste of the Ladies of Frankfort will be fully appreciated. I return my thanks to my friends and customers and hope they will call again, as I will give my particular attention to please them.

## BLEACHING & TRIMMING

Done in the latest and best style. I will sell every thing as low as possible. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as it will be no trouble but a pleasure to show goods.

I will have an OPENING ON SATURDAY, October 10th, on St. Clair Street, in the old stand of Dr. MUSEL, and will also keep the store on Main Street, Oct. 8, 1857—11.

## CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

## FIRST GUN OF THE SEASON!

## A. SONNEBERG,

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky,  
IS NOW RECEIVING and opening the largest and finest assortment of

## READY-MADE CLOTHING

ever brought to Frankfort. Consisting in part of the following articles:

## Dress Coats,

## Over Coats,

## Pants and Vests.

## Shirts, Collars,

## Drawers, Hosiery,

## Hats and Caps,

## AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF

## FULL DRESS SUITS & BOYS.

## —ALSO—

## TRUNKS,

## VALISES,

## CARPET BAGS

## AND UMBRELLAS,

All of which he warrants to be of the very best material and make.

Persons in want of clothing cannot do better than call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble to show goods.

Sept. 14, 1857—11.

## B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL

## OF

## English, Ancient Classics & Mathematics,

will be in session from and after September 29th, for a full term of six weeks. Terms of tuition, and other particulars, may be had at Professors' prices. Students will not be taken, for a less time than one school year.

In order to secure a more prompt settlement at the end of the session, when payments are not made in advance, negotiable notes payable on the 1st of July, 1858, will be required.

TERMS.  
Tuition and Board for school year, \$200 00  
Sept. 14, 1857—11.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

## WHEELER & WILSON

## MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S

## IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES!

WE would respectfully invite the Ladies of Lexington and adjoining towns, to call at our office and examine the above named Machines, for which we are the sole agents of Kentucky, with the exception of Louisville.

—ALSO—  
Agents for the WILLAMANTIC LINEN COMPANY'S PATENT FINISH THREAD.

This thread is pronounced by those who have used it to be superior to Coats' hand sewed. For Sewing Machines this is the best and only thread that can give satisfaction.

We have also for sale a supply of Sewing Machines of the following description:

Office over T. Bradley & Co.'s Hardware Store, Main Street, Lexington, Ky.

Orders for Machines will be received by Mrs. LYONS, at her Fancy Store, St. Clair Street, Lexington, Ky. Also instructions given in their use to those who purchase.

S. W. WHEELER,  
Patentee, L. Ives,  
Aug. 31, 11. [Ch. Obs. & Rep.]

## STEARN'S & CLARKE'S

## NATIONAL

## AMBYOTYPE GALLERY.

Main St., adjacent to Telegraph Office, Frankfort, Ky.

Every style of Picture executed with neatness and dispatch, at reduced prices.

All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction.

Oct. 2, 1857—3m.

## LOCUST HILL

## FEMALE ACADEMY.

UNAVOIDABLE circumstances will prevent the resumption of the exercises of this institution before

Monday, October 26th.

On that day the NINTH ANNUAL SESSION will commence, and continue without interruption till the first of July next.

Owing to the delay the Principal will be unable to teach a second term of forty weeks, but charges for board and tuition will be made at these rates. No deduction for absence, except on cases of protracted illness. It is requested that all pupils will provide themselves with dark worsted dresses for Winter wear.

TERMS.  
For board and tuition, per session of forty weeks, \$140 00  
For music, per session of forty lessons, 25 00  
For use of piano, per session of forty weeks, 50 00  
B. W. TWYMAN, Principal.

Sep. 21—3m.

## Taken up as Strays

BY WILLIAM STEELE, of Frankfort county, living near Rock Run Meeting House, POWELL, who was three years old past of the following description, viz: One red, one white with white face; both marked with an "X" on the right ear; one piebald with very short horns, and one nearly white with bluish spots on the skin, no other marks. Appraised to \$20 per head by C. W. Steele.

Given under my hand as Justice of the Peace for said county, this 5th day of October, 1857.

Oct. 12—Wm. J. D. BROWN, J. P. F. C.

## CANDLES.

75 boxes Star Candles, assorted numbers; 20 boxes hard pressed Tallow Candles; in store and for sale by

W. A. TODD.

Oct. 11, 1857.

## KEENE & CO'S COLUMN.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARETTES.

## KEENE & CO.,

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,

St. Clair and Wapping Streets, FRANKFORT, KY.

All accounts due 1st of January, May, and September, interest charged after maturity.

OCTOBER 21st, 1857.

JUST RECEIVED, IN STORE AND FOR SALE

## Groceries.

N. O. Sugar; Crushed Sugar; Refined Sugar; Loaf Sugar; Preserving Sugar;

Eastern and St. Louis brands.

## Coffee.

Old Government Java; Prime Rio; Mocha.

## Molasses.

Sugar House; Golden Syrup; Maple.

## Soap and Candles.

German; Castile; Star; Tallow; Spermac.

## Fish.

Mackerel, (assorted numbers and packages.) Potomac Herring; Smoked Herring; Shad.

## Liquors.

Paix Old Brandy; Hennessy Brandy; Sherry Wine; Holland Gin; Madeira Wine; Rosolier & Schiedler Champagne.

STANDARD AND SWEET.

Jamaica Rum; Irish Whisky; Pure Apple Brandy, 8 years old; Rye Whisky, (aged); Old Bourbon Whisky; Domestic Whisky, Brandy, Wine and Gin; Tennent's Pale Ale; Boker's Bitters; Younger's Pale Ale; Abbott's Brown Stout.

## Meats and Lard.

Plain and Canned Ham; Dried Beef, (canned); Clear and Ribbed Sides; Buffalo and Beef Tongues; Pork House and Country Shoulders; Venison Ham.

## Wooden Ware, &c.

Cedar Pails, Buckets; Painted Tubs and Buckets; Tub, Cans, Measures; Cocoa Dippers; Rice; Crackers; Ginger; Cinnamon; Macaroni; Spices; Green and Blk Tea; Vermicelli.



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1857.

We regret to find in the Louisville Journal, of Tuesday, the following sentiments calculated, as we think, to do the country an injury:

"Thus it will be seen that the only specie paying banks now in the country are those of Kentucky, the State Banks of Missouri, Indiana, and Ohio, most of the N. O. Banks, and a few of the free banks in Indiana and Illinois. Whether these banks can sustain themselves is a matter of doubt, but it is surmised that most of them cannot, and that sooner or later they will have to suspend. The policy the Kentucky banks are pursuing is analogous to that of the New York city banks, which have been the public, and by a continual contraction of their circulation and a denial of all accommodations, ruined hundreds of merchants and manufacturers, and threw thousands of laboring men out of employment, spreading distress far and wide, merely for the purpose of sustaining themselves, and to be forced to a suspension at last. The people have heretofore taken sides with the banks, under the impression that the banks would sustain them. But if the banks have only their own preservation in view, reckless of everything else, they will find that the people will take care of themselves regardless of the consequences to the banks. The 'sharks' will have full permission to prey on them—or, in other words, it will be 'dog eat dog.'"

The banks have an object in view, and to attain it they are ready to sacrifice the interests of the community. The charters of two or three expire in a few years. They expect to make application during the ensuing session of the Legislature for renewals of their charters, and fear that a suspension of specie payments might defeat the grant of the same, or that the Legislature might be induced to throw additional safeguards around them."

The same paper, of yesterday, has the following:

"THE DISCOUNTS OF THE BANKS.—We find that we have been deceived, and have been deceiving our readers in regard to discounts by the banks since the present terrible pressure commenced. We have been told day after day, that from \$10,000 to \$30,000 had been 'discounted' on the discount days of the various banks. In reality, we supposed that these discounts were paid out in bank notes in aid of the business of the community. We find however, this is all moonshine—a delusion and a snare. These discounts are all simply in renewals, and hardly a dollar in bank notes has been paid out, and scarcely a dollar of business, except in renewals, has been done. And that, while we supposed the commerce of the city was being sustained, the banks were day by day and hour by hour reducing their business and contracting their loans and circulation, and all the while telling us to keep cool, they were doing everything that could be done, and that they would be better able to accommodate the business men by maintaining specie payments than by suspending. Now the fact is, and it is well for all to know it, that when either of the banks obtain one of their own notes, whether in the collection of a bill or by the sale of exchange, they at once put their note under lock and key, never to see the light again until all danger is over. How long can the business of the city and the State stand this? Let all interested pause and ask themselves 'how long?'"

We confess ourselves unable to see anything in the action of the Banks of Kentucky of which the people have any reasonable right to disapprove, and, although we generally regard the Journal as a discreet and wisely conducted paper, we most certainly must differ widely from it in its view of this matter. In the present state of things it would be suicidal on the part of the Banks for them to attempt to accommodate the public to the extent of the demand upon them, and it is natural that they should to some degree consult their own interests, which, however, are inseparably connected with the welfare of their customers. If the Banks loan out their notes, as the Journal wishes, those notes will be returned upon them by the assorting brokers almost immediately and gold demanded. If the Banks had five dollars in gold for every dollar in paper which they issue, it would all be exhausted in a few weeks if they continued to loan out their notes. The only way, then, in which they can continue specie payment is, to do what the Journal blames them for—retain their notes in their vaults when they have been once redeemed, and not lend them out again for the profit of the accused Shylocks of Third Street, Cincinnati. The banks cannot relieve the distresses of the business men by new loans without pushing those who already owe them. They have adopted the policy of extending the time for their debtors, and thus giving them a chance to extricate themselves from their debt. But they cannot lend out their notes to new borrowers, and redeem those notes when they are presented, without calling in their resources and forcing their debtors to pay them at once—a course which, if adopted during the present crisis, would scatter ruin on every side, and would compel them to dishonor the names of many reputable men who will be able to meet their engagements if a little indulgence is granted them.

Secure the Banks from the assorting brokers! Sweep those pestilential miscreants out of the way, give the Banks some guaranty that when they lend out their notes they will not be compelled to redeem them in a short time—and then, and not till then, can they with safety open their vaults and act in accordance with their earnest desire, by relieving the distresses of the community with their money. If the Banks were to throw their notes into the market by making new loans, grant indulgence to those who already owe them and who cannot possibly pay just at this juncture, and at the same time redeem their notes almost every week,—there is no sane man who does not see that they would be soon broken or obliged to suspend. Their capital would be greatly reduced, and their power to render final assistance materially diminished.

But, say some, what if it would be seriously to their disadvantage to expand their loans?—they have no right to sustain themselves, when their customers are suffering. To this we have merely to reply, that the Bank officers are but the agents of the stock holders. The funds of the Banks are held in trust by the officers for the many individuals who own the stock, and those mere agents have no right whatever to do anything which may militate against the interests of which they are the guardians. The officers of the Banks have no more right to loan out their money recklessly than the trustee of a private estate has to accommodate the public at the expense of those to whom he may be guardian. The agent has no right to trifle with the interests of his employer in order to indulge his own desires of philanthropy and benevolence.

The only way to relieve the people is to secure the Banks against the assorting brokers. Then let us have nothing to do with the assorting brokers.

SPECIE ARRIVING.—The Europa, from Liverpool, brings over \$300,000, and the Cahawba, at New Orleans from Havana, brings over half a million in specie.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of Wednesday, says:

"In the event, however, of exchange keeping up, we think it will be impossible for our banks to maintain specie payment, unless they can continue, by force of public opinion, and by physical force, as most of them are now doing to prevent the presentation of their notes for redemption. The business of assorting houses is about over for the present. There is hardly a town in Ohio, Kentucky, or Indiana, where a bank is located, that their messengers would be safe for half an hour. They are closely watched, and in every instance, when found, they are unceremoniously driven from the place. This is a new way of maintaining specie payment, and not a very honorable one. It is a dangerous experiment for the banks, and may work seriously to their disadvantage in the future. However, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, and Louisiana may be regarded as specie-paying States. All other banks, with perhaps half a dozen exceptions, have formally suspended specie payment. The suspension of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Missouri may occur any day. The event would cause neither surprise nor excitement. It is generally looked for. Their notes are on a level in this market, with the suspended currency of New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland."

The above paragraph which we have quoted from the Gazette has a tendency to impose upon its readers by leading them to believe that the Bank officers have been, in any way, instrumental in preventing the agents of the assorting houses from drawing their specie. We know not how it has been in the States of Indiana and Ohio, but we can readily speak for the Banks in this State. They have, invariably, redeemed their notes and paid their depositors with specie whenever it has been demanded, and will continue to do so until they may be forced by their regard for the public welfare to formally suspend. They have not in any way been instrumental in driving the agents of the assorting houses from their doors, but are ready at all times to redeem their promises to pay. The Banks in this State are perfectly secure, and are in no danger from the malice and avarice of the money brokers in Cincinnati. But the people, simultaneously, and without encouragement or solicitation from the Bank officers, have resolved, as far as possible, to put a stop to this mischievous business of the assorting houses. They have come to this conclusion, not so much in order to protect the Banks, as to protect themselves, and their own business. They have the sense to see that as long as the brokers continue to return the notes of the Banks as soon as they are issued, the Banks cannot continue to lend out those notes, and in that way are prevented from accommodating the public. Thus the currency of the country is being withdrawn from the market, and the community cannot find where to pay their indebtedness. The farmer cannot find a purchaser for his grain because the commission merchant cannot obtain the money to buy it with; the merchant cannot pay his debt in the East, because the farmer is unable to pay him; and thus it is in every branch of trade and industry. If the brokers would cease to return the notes of the Banks, these institutions could then accommodate the public, and, moreover, having ceased to employ their money in buying notes at ten and fifteen per cent. discount and selling the gold obtained in redemption, they would then use their money in loaning and discounting, at reasonable rates, all negotiable paper. The public readily see the effect which the present course of the brokers has had upon their interests, and they can understand how different affairs would be if that course were checked. They have, therefore, adopted the most summary method of expressing their disapprobation of the policy of assorting houses and have endeavored to bring them to a sense of their iniquitous practices, in the hope that they would then act in a reasonable and forbearing manner. It is the people and not the Banks whom the assorting houses are oppressing; and the oppressed people have taken a very effectual, although certainly not legal and hardly justifiable, mode of retaliation. The Bank officers have had nothing to do with the movement, and should not be held responsible for it.

How THE BANKS OF NEW YORK MAY GET OVER THE CONSTITUTIONAL DIFFICULTY.—The New York journals expound the law in relation to the banks of that city under suspension. The constitution does not forfeit the charters of the banks at all. It simply provides that the Legislature shall pass no law legalizing a suspension of specie payments. But there is an act of the Legislature fixing penalties for suspensions. This law the Legislature may repeal, and every other law which gives to the Court power to interfere with this law and provides for the resumption of specie payments at some stated future period, the banks may go on in suspension without a forfeiture of their charters, for nobody asks the Legislature to do the unconstitutional act of legalizing suspension. Where there is a will there is a way, and the devil may always be whipped around the stump when he deserves it.

Great Attraction.

Mrs. F. T. Lyons has just received and opened a very large and splendid lot of MILLINERY GOODS. Give her a call.

Oct. 23, 1857—tf.

ROTTENNESS IN HIGH PLACES.—A committee appointed by the New York City Councils, to examine the financial records of the corporation, have made their return; and it seems from these astounding disclosures, that within the period of five or six years, sums of money, amounting to the stupendous aggregate of eight or ten millions of dollars, have disappeared from the city Treasury, nobody knows how, when, where, or what for. The money has been expended, but there are no vouchers, or specifications, or indications as to the purpose for which it was paid away.

The great telegraph case, Prof. Morse and Alfred Vail vs. F. O. J. Smith, which has been the rounds of the courts for half a dozen years, has been passed upon by the New York Court of Appeals. The plaintiffs are allowed \$10,000, and claims to the amount of \$500,000 disallowed. This is a great triumph for Smith.

Grapes are becoming quite an article of culture in Monroe county, Ill. It is estimated that the citizens of that county will market 150,000 gallons of wine, which, at present rates will amount to \$200,000.

The Cloverport Journal says that Miller & Goff's celebrated "Breckinridge Coal Oil Liniment," which is manufactured there, has been used with complete success for hog cholera.

It is said that Lord Napier, the British Minister, has received hundreds of applications for employment in the English army, in India. His Government has resolved, however, to employ no foreign troops in that war.

From the Stockton Argus, Sept. 16.

Bloody and Fatal Duel at Stockton.

A duel came off at an early hour yesterday morning, a few miles from this city, between Mr. C. M. Blair and Col. Casey, both of Mercer county. A bitter animosity has for some time past existed between the parties, growing out of rivalry in the effort to obtain the hand of a Miss Blair, a young lady of prepossessing personal appearance and accomplishments, at present residing with her father on the Stanislaus. Mr. Blair and Col. Casey met in the bar-room of the Weber House on Monday morning, each accompanied by friends, where a conversation ensued between them, at first apparently in a friendly manner; but Blair becoming vexed at the indifference which his rival assumed, made some severe charges which Casey denounced as false, and at the same time rising from his seat, struck Blair a severe blow with his fist. Casey drew his revolver, but was prevented from using it by persons present. Blair, being entirely unarmed, stepped back, but was pursued by Casey, who dealt him another blow on the face.

The friends of the parties, however, succeeded in preventing bloodshed and restoring order; shortly after which arrangements were made for a settlement of the difficulty by other means. Yesterday morning was fixed as the time of meeting, at a place three miles from the city, where the parties met about daylight, accompanied by second and a few spectators. The ground was measured, a distance of ten paces, and the word being given, shots were exchanged. On the first shot each party missed his aim. The second shot took effect upon Casey, causing a slight flesh wound. Upon attempting the third shot, the bullet under Casey's pistol refused to revolve in consequence of an exploded cap lodging on the tube. Firing was then discontinued for about ten minutes, during which time the weapons (Colt's six shooters) were re-loaded in every chamber, and the firing was again resumed.

Each party exchanged six shots in quick succession, (without the "word,") three of which took effect upon Casey, while Blair escaped without injury. The most dangerous wound received by Casey was a shot which entered the periteneum or abdominal muscles. Notwithstanding the wounds received by Colonel Casey, it is said that he exhibited an apparent unconcern throughout the firing. He was brought into the city by his friends, and is at present at the Magnolia House. Blair, as might have been expected, has made his escape, probably to await the result of Casey's wounds.

We have known Colonel Casey for a number of years, and one of the earliest settlers upon the farming lands along the Tuolumne river.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TIMES.—From the circular which is published below, it will be seen that the Secretary of the Treasury is taking measures to obtain the views of leading merchants as to the effect of the revolution upon the foreign commerce of the country and upon the consumption of imported goods. The following is a copy of the circular which has been issued:

CUSTOM HOUSE, New York, }  
October 13, 1857. }

Sirs:—The Secretary of the Treasury wishes to obtain the opinion of importing and other merchants of the city with reference to the effect which the present financial condition of the country will have upon importations from abroad.

The particular point to which his enquiries relate, are the probable amount of importations for the next twelve or eighteen months; the probable change in the price of the more important articles of import; the probable amount of goods now in warehouse that will be withdrawn for consumption; the residue of the current fiscal year, with any other information that may bear upon the subject, and aid him in the preparation of the usual estimates for Congress.

Your views and opinions in relation to these matters are respectfully solicited.

Your obedient servant,  
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector.

To Messrs:—

How THE RICHMOND CUSTOM HOUSE WAS ROBBED.—The Richmond Whig furnishes the following account of the robbery of the Customhouse in that city:

The porter of the Custom-house first discovered that the safe had been broken open. The floor of the office was strewn with gold coin and empty bags, and near the front door were deposited a couple of small pouches, which the burglars probably intended to return for, but concluded, no doubt, that it was safer not to do so. The news of the robbery spread through the city, and curiosity attracted a large number of citizens to the Custom-house, but the doors were kept closed until Mr. Harrison, his deputies, and the merchants who extended their assistance had counted the treasure remaining. The amount of specie which had been left in the safe, Monday afternoon, was \$67,000. The result of the investigation showed that the sum of \$320,888 had been abstracted, consisting of \$15,000 in twenties, \$5,688 in fives, one \$3 piece. The wreck of the safe door was complete. The head of the upper left river had been knocked off with a cold chisel, and an aperture also made below the block which constitutes the "finger-prooflock." Through these crevices powder was poured into the frame of the door and ignited. The explosion burst apart the frame work, and enabled the burglars to force open the shattered door.

AN AMERICAN PRIMA DONA IN LUCK.—The Paris correspondent of the Courier des Etats Unis says that the negotiations for the entree of Mme. Cora de Wilhorst to the Theater Italien, have been suddenly abandoned, in consequence of the fact that her husband has suddenly come into possession, by inheritance, of a considerable fortune. At first this story was received with doubt, but it is certain that it has some foundation, for Monsieur and Madame de Wilhorst have set up their carriage, and are surrounded by all the appliances of rank and wealth. It will be remembered that it was a financial crisis in the affairs of Mme. de Wilhorst which caused her to appear at the Opera. Some of her relations are just now in a similar crisis, and perhaps she may be able to help them out with a little specie.

The Esperance, of Athens, states that near the village of Araxoutli, not far from Pharsalia, a tomb has just been discovered, which has been ascertained to be that of Hippocrates, the great physician, an inscription clearly announcing the fact. In the tomb a gold ring was found, representing a serpent—a symbol of medical art in antiquity—as well as a small gold chain attached to a thin piece of gold, having the appearance of a band for the head. There was also lying with these articles a bronze bust, supposed to be Hippocrates himself. These objects, as well as the stone which bears the inscription, were delivered up to Housin Pasha, Governor of Thessaly, who at once forwarded them to Constantinople.

The following is the official vote of Philadelphia at the recent election: For Governor—Packer, Democrat, 27,749; Hazlehurst, American, 14,355; Wilnot, Republican 10,001. For Canal Commissioner—Strickland, Democrat, 27,835; Linderman, American, 14,242; Milward, Republican, 9,796.

The Paducah Times, of October 17th, says that "at a large and respectable meeting of citizens" at that place the night before, a preamble and resolutions were passed requesting the Banks of Kentucky to suspend.

MAGNANIMOUS AWAY—\$350,000 GIVEN AWAY.

Mr. Lefer, a wealthy sugar planter of Lafourche, died recently, without issue—his wife having preceded him to the grave. His estate was appraised at about \$700,000. A few days since his will was opened, when it was found that he had left the whole of his possessions to be equally divided between two gentlemen of this city—one a nephew of his wife, and the other, the broker who had transacted his business in this city, a man in no wise related to him, save in the way of business. To the astonishment of his friends, this broker, on finding that he had been made legatee to have the old man's estate (\$350,000 at least,) went before a notary public and renounced the whole legacy, making it over in favor of the relatives of the deceased in France, consisting of nephews and nieces, to the number of twenty or thirty, and all humbly situated in life. The old man had previously made a will in which his French relatives were handsomely remembered; but on returning from a visit to them, not long ago, for some reason known only to himself, he tore the will to pieces, and wrote a new one, leaving everything to his wife's nephew and his broker as above stated.

He came to this country when young, a poor hatter, but prospering in his business, and finally marrying a lady of wealth, he went into the sugar culture, and prospered so well that a few years more might have made him a millionaire. The broker who so magnanimously renounced his share of the estate, gave as his reason for so doing, that he was already as rich as he wished to be, and felt so independent that he did not wish it to be in the power of any one to say that any part of his fortune was not of his own making. His independence will certainly be heartily blessed on the other side of the water.

[N. O. Crescent.]

IMPORTATION OF LLAMAS.—A correspondent thus calls attention to a fact that may prove of importance and benefit to the agricultural and even other interests of the country:

By the steamer Star of the West which recently arrived here from Aspinwall, advices were received from the South Pacific coast of the intended shipment to this country of 140 to 150 llamas, via the Isthmus of Panama. These animals are well known in the Pacific, where they are extensively used as beasts of burden, and are very valuable for their wool. In the mountains of Peru and Ecuador, where there is much snow, they are found in large numbers, and as they are thus accustomed to cold weather, it is believed they are well adapted to the climate of this country, particularly that of our northern latitudes. They are very hardy, vigorous animals, capable of bearing much fatigue, and of being sustained with comparatively little food. Those expected here are of the description from which the alpaca wool is obtained. They were to leave Guayaquil about the middle of September and will probably arrive here next month.

CAPT. HERNDON.—The Savannah Georgian, in announcing the arrival in that place of Mr. Adolph Fredericks, one of the survivors of the Central America, says:

He speaks of Capt. W. L. Herndon, the commander, in the highest terms, as a brave man and a gentleman. Between two and three hours after the vessel sank, Capt. H. floated up to where Fredericks and some others were on a raft. Capt. H. was provided with a handsome India-rubber life-preserver, and was floating on a piece of plank. He addressed them encouragingly, saying, "boys this is a power craft to get to New York. Have you got any brandy among you?" To Fredericks, Capt. H. seemed capable of floating in safety for a length of time.

The Cincinnati Gazette, which has always been violently anti-American, says of the late riots at Baltimore:

It seems to be settled that the rioting which again disgraced the City of Monuments last week, on the occasion of electing members of the city council, originated in a strongly Democratic ward, and was commenced by foreigners. In that ward, the only one where the Americans did not carry, out of the entire twenty, the Democrats had a large majority. There is undoubtedly blame enough on both sides in all these interesting occasions. Cannot Baltimore rid herself of this mob violence, so injurious to her fame?

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—On Saturday evening a son of John M. Stokes, of this city, while hunting with a double barreled shot-gun, in the vicinity of the Rev. Mr. McCown's school, twelve miles from the city, was shot by the accidental discharge of the gun. He was on a fence at the time, in the act of jumping down, when the cock struck against a rail of the fence, and the gun went off, the contents lodging in his right breast, ranging out under the arm.

The best medical aid was immediately obtained, and he was brought home to the city on Sunday. The wounds are exceedingly painful and dangerous, though he felt much relieved yesterday, with every hope of his recovery.

The best way to avoid accidents while hunting, is to carry the gun at half cock, and when getting over a fence, to hold it in one hand, grasping it about the middle, with the muzzle elevated.—Lou. Cour.

THE TOBACCO INTEREST.—It is stated that within a week protested drafts to the amount of \$100,000 have been returned on the tobaccocons of Richmond by commission merchants in New York. The Richmond papers intimate that it is the intention of the manufacturers to hold meetings, and authorize the Banks to sue their agents upon each draft as it matures and not have them returned.—N. Y. Times, 17th.

St. Louis, Oct. 20.

The St. Louis correspondent of the Republican says that the night after the election in Kansas a party of soldiers, encamped at Richmond, attacked the residence of Mr. Dolman, the Democratic representative from Nemaha county and member of the Constitutional Convention, broke the doors and windows, and treated Dolman roughly. Next day, Bryant was immediately sent for, but, till after striking two down with his sabre, did the balance desist and retire to their quarters.

The same correspondent mentions to have seen a letter stating that Wm. U. Wilson, referred to in a Washington dispatch of yesterday, after having a rope tied around his neck, and a pistol presented at his head escaped from Salt Lake city.

DONIPHAN, K. T., Oct. 12.

The following are the official majorities for Delegate to Congress:

Ransom has in Leavenworth county 237, in Johnson 1,644 Bourbon 79, Don 18.

Parrott has in Douglas county 1,495, in Shawnee 688, Richardson 126, Breckinridge 259, Anderson 191, Lyten 288, Coffee 182, Lynn 36.

When a lady sits down to the piano-forte, always volunteer to turn over the leaves. To be able to read music is of no consequence, as you will know that she is at the bottom of the page when she stops short. If you turn over two leaves at once, you will probably have the secret thanks of most of the company.

GOOD AS A BEGINNING.—John E. Thayer left three millions and a half of dollars. Chas. Lamb would have said—"A small sum to commence the next world with."

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, the 20th inst., by Elder G. B. Moore, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Lexington, Ky., Dr. F. H. Gison to Miss ALMA J. WARDON.

In Scott county, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. J. A. Gano, A. Kase to Miss Anna, daughter of the late Edward P. Gano, of Louisville.

DIED.

On Monday morning, 19th inst., at the residence of Mr. J. F. Bell, Franklin co., Ky., Mary Jane, youngest daughter of Rev. S. Ramsey Wilson, aged 10 years and 10 months.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

We are authorized to announce E. H. TOLP, of Frankfort, as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms to the Lower House of the next General Assembly of Kentucky. [Oct.—23te.]

We are authorized to announce Mr. L. P. LITTLE, as a candidate for the office of Assistant Clerk of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. [Oct. 19—te.]

We are requested to announce Major M. D. WEST, as a candidate for State Librarian.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES E. NOURSE a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate. [Sept. 11—tf.]

We are authorized to announce Mr. I. T. CAVINS as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the Senate at the next Session of the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Dr. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the next Senate.

We are authorized to announce Jno. W. PAUERT as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate of Kentucky at the next session of the Legislature.

Assistant Clerk of the Senate.

We are authorized to announce Edward Hensley as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate of the next General Assembly. Sept. 7—tf.

New Goods.

R. Runyan, at Baker & Runyan's old stand, is now receiving a large stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, SHOES, QUEENS-WARE, &c., &c., all of which he will sell LOW FOR CASH, or on credit, till 1st of Jan. next. He will sell his goods as low as the lowest.—Please give him a call. Sept. 2, 1857—tf.

Yonghiogheny Coal.

13,000 BUSHELLS, just received and for sale by July 1—tf.

R. C. STEELE & CO.

Special Notice.

We are requested to state that Rev. CADWALLADER LEWIS will preach regularly at the Buck Run Church on the Sabbath after the 1st Saturday in each month. June 8, 1857—tf.

NOTICE.

WE are now receiving and opening a new stock of Boots, Shoes, Books & Stationery, And the latest style of MEN AND BOYS HATS, Which we offer for sale as low as they can be bought in any retail market.

We return our thanks to all our patrons for past favors and would be pleased to see them at our old stand. July 22, 1857—tf.

MORRIS & HAMPTON.

Expedition for Liberia.

Free persons of color wishing to emigrate to Liberia, Africa, will apply to ALBEX. M. COWAN, Frankfort, Ky. The ship will sail on Nov. 1, 1857. The expense of going to Liberia from Kentucky will be defrayed by the State appropriation to aid free blacks living in Kentucky to go to Liberia. The vessel will take other emigrants who have the liberty to go to Liberia. May 11, 1857—6m.

HAIR JEWELRY.

WE WISH TO DIRECT THE ATTENTION OF OUR readers to the establishment of

MADAM ZWICK,

North-west Corner Fourth & Main sts., Cincinnati, FOR

ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORK,

SUCH AS

Bracelets, Chains, Necklaces, Finger and Ear Rings, Breast Pins, Family Wreaths, Ladies Caps, &c., &c.,

For which she is constantly receiving the latest patterns from Paris.

This kind of Jewelry is not only fashionable and beautiful, but valuable as keepsakes, if formed of the hair of a beloved friend, especially if such friend be "far o'er the sea" or in the spirit land.

MADAM ZWICK has received the Premiums from all the Fairs for many years past. She invariably uses the Hair furnished by her customers for their orders, and warrants the gold to be of the best quality. Oct. 22—rdwtill.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND NOW OPENING, the largest and finest assortment of

CIGARS

We have ever had, consisting of the following brands:

5,000 "Uguen," 10,000 Cinto Del Orton, 4,000 Bellini, 15,000 Jno. Butt, 4,000 Rio Honda, 5,000 Salvadorada Londres, 4,000 Creolo, 2,000 La Lovely Regalia, 3,000 La Prusbo, 5,000 La Atalla, 4,000 Homogolda, 5,000 Habana Y Barojab, 2,000 Ertles, 5,000 Eugenie, 3,000 Peppia De Olevia, 4,000 La Sultana, 2,000 Regina, 3,000 Pride of the South, 2,000 Ciro, 3,000 Ertles, 2,000 Antonio Garcia, 2,000 La Perla de las Antillas.

Which we will sell cheap for cash or to prompt customers at the usual time. Oct. 16, 1857.

GRAY & TODD.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!!

WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF A LOT OF FINE CHEWING TOBACCO, viz:

5 boxes Star of Richmond; 3 boxes Damascus Blades; 5 boxes Henry Clay; 2 boxes Old Hickory; 2 boxes Dudley's; 6 boxes Natural Leaf; 15 boxes Various Brands; 4 boxes Smoking Scafratti Tobacco; 8 packages Smoking Tobacco; 2 gross Smoking Tobacco in papers.

Oct. 16, 1857.

GRAY & TODD.

FRESH BALTIMORE

OYSTERS.

WE have this day commenced receiving Fresh Baltimore Oysters, and will continue to receive them daily during the Oyster season by Express, and sold exclusively for Cash by

Oct. 16, 1857.

GRAY & TODD.

WILLIAM H. AVERILL.

CHARLES KEARNS.

AVERILL & KEARNS,

DRUGGISTS,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES IN THEIR LINE.

They have just received a large and select supply of

FANCY ARTICLES & PERFUMERY,

INCLUDING



[illegible]

**THIS** is an ingenious machine, for which letters patent were granted to Mr. HONZA WILLIAMS at Madison, Mo., as exhibited during the last season at several State Fairs, always commanding universal admiration. Large quantities are now being manufactured for use during the coming spring, and it is believed every farmer who accomplishes so great a saving of labor, must at once come into general use. It is especially adapted for sowing clover seed, and the planter will find it worthy of their attention. The mode of its operation is of an extraordinary kind. The following description is from the author:

"To the agriculturist this is, undoubtedly, the most valuable patent that has been issued for many years. It is intended for sowing broadcast, covering and harrowing. It can be used in any stable soil, and may also be planned in hills, and will accomplish either object as well as could possibly be done by hand. The grain is placed in a hopper, which has the means for its wide or narrow motion of the wheels of the cart. As the holders rotate the grain passes out through the screens to the ground beneath them, where it is distributed and the machine may be regulated to sow any quantity desired, and will be perfect accuracy. The grain is covered by the revolving harrow, which receives side motion from the cart's wheels. The harrow follows with great rapidity in the opposite direction from its forward motion, thus harrowing up the ground instead of matting it down, and leaving the surface very smooth and even, and making bunches as with the common harrow. The holder's handles are taken off, and the revolving harrow used for mowing, and the machine may be made to do all accomplished with it much more rapidly and efficiently than with a harrow constructed on any other plan.

"From the above it will be seen that the machine guides, as seen in the engraving on the inclined plane, are changed so as to make the seeds drop into the drill, and the harrow follows with great rapidity, and is constructed so each furrow is attached just behind, and constructed so as to hoe the light dirt to the furrow, and compressing it upon the seeds.

"The arrangement is such for planting in hills excepting that the guides are changed so as to drop the seeds into hills. It can be regulated to drop any number of seeds into one hill, to make the hills any distance apart, and to cover to any depth that may be required. The attachment for planting and covering is very simple and easily put on and taken off, and the machine may be used and stones from being thrown upon the grain, while it compresses the dirt upon the seeds much better than could be done with either hoe or roller.

"The arrangement is such for dropping the seeds into an attachment for preparing cotton seed, consisting of an extra cylinder in which the seed is placed, made to revolve in the same manner as the main cylinder, and run by the same power as the other. By this arrangement the seed is prepared at the same time it is being dropped from the cylinder, and may be planted in the field without rubbing or any other previous preparation, as well as other kinds of grain.

"The whole machine is extremely simple in its construction, and requires little to get out of order, and may be easily worked as any ordinary agricultural implement, although entirely new, it is no doubtful experiment, as it has been tried at several places, and has given satisfaction. Practical experience exhibited during the last season at various State Fairs, commanding in all cases the universal approval of the agricultural community."

The machines are now being manufactured and sold by J. M. EMERSON & Co., No. 1 Spruce Street, New York, at the following prices:

Machine complete,	\$100 00
Machine complete without the extra attachment for cotton seed,	80 00
Machine for sowing broadcast, and harrowing only,	70 00

{ L. S. } Persons who may be desirous of procuring copies of these invaluable Machines can be accommodated by calling upon A. G. HOGES, the proprietor of the Frankfort Commonwealth, who will exhibit a representation of the same, and he can form their own opinions of its practical utility.

March 11, 1857—4f.

**Proclamation by the Governor.**  
*In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.*

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that JNO. WHEHSON, WILEY HENSON, JAMES HENSON, JAMES MAUPIN and WILLIAM GOODIN did, on the 1st of Sept. 1857 in the county of Marshall, kill and murder John Horvath, by the shooting of him with a gun;

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer and reward of Two hundred Dollars for the apprehension of said persons or \$100 for either of them and their delivery to the Jailor of Marshall county, within one year from the date hereof.

{ L. S. } IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, Ky., this 9th day of Sept. A. D. 1857, and in the sixty-sixth year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD,  
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

**DESCRIPTION.**

WILEY HENSON, about forty years old; five feet ten inches high; weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds; has black eyes, black hair, and a small nose; JOHN HENSON, about twenty years old; five feet ten inches high; spare built.

Said laws enacted on eighteen years old; five feet ten inches high; weighs about one hundred and forty pounds.

**Proclamation by the Governor.**  
\$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that JULIUS JENKINS did, on the 30th Aug. 1857, in the county of Wayne, kill and murder WILLIAM LAWSON, and has fled from justice;

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer and reward of Two hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Julius Jenkins to the Jailor of Mercer county within one year from the date hereof.

{ L. S. } IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD,  
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

**DESCRIPTION.**

Said Jenkins is about 46 years old; weighs about 200 pounds; very ruddy complexion; stouppish in his speech; rather silent.

**Proclamation by the Governor.**  
\$250 REWARD.

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that LEWIS HOGGE did, on the 1st of Aug. 1857, in the county of Wayne, kill and murder WILLIAM LAWSON, and has fled from justice;

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer and reward of Two hundred Dollars for the apprehension of said Hogge and his delivery to the Jailor of Wayne county, within one year from the date hereof.

{ L. S. } IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD,  
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

**DESCRIPTION.**

Said Lewis Hogge is about 6 feet 2 inches high; spare build; dark complexion; blue eyes; black hair; with white beard; lean in the face, with thick lips and sharp nose like the Roman bust, and round shouldered.

**Farm containing 276 Acres.**

FARM containing 276 ACRES, situated on the Ohio by the Louisville and Nashville R.R., nearly opposite Hanover College, Ind.

Said farm comprises bottom land of the best quality, about 12 miles long, and 1 mile wide, is well calculated for stock raising; has a good house, barn, with out buildings.

Is eligible situation with regard to good markets and fertile soil, and is one of the best locations of the most desirable farms on the Ohio River.

For further particulars address the owner JOHN HOBBS, at Louisville, Ky., or at the office of A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.

Aug. 31, 1857—6w\*

**FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, SHRUBS, &c. CULTIVATED FOR SALE**

BY  
**Ed. D. Hobbs & J. W. Walker,**  
AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERIES

Twelve miles East of Louisville, Ky., immediately on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

A recently printed Catalogue of the Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c., at the above named Nursery, may be had by mail on application to Ed. D. Hobbs & J. W. Walker, at Louisville, Ky.

\*Orders may be addressed to HOBBS & WALKER, Williamson Post Office, near Louisville, Ky., or to A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.

**O. R. NYMAN**

T BAKER & NYMAN'S CELESTIAL, has just received an addition to his present stock, and has for sale the following articles:

**St. Clair Street, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.**

I am now in receipt of their unusually large stock of **FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS**, consisting of the richest and most elegant stock of **MILKS AND FANCY GOODS** ever exhibited in this city:

**LYONS SILK SLIKS,**  
**FLAUNCED ROBES, Silk and Worsted.**  
**ROBES A QUILLE,**  
**RICH PRINTED PLAINEES,**  
**SAXONY PLAIDS,**  
**PLAIN D'ALAINES,**  
**RICH PRINTED AND FRENCH PRINTS.**  
**RAIN AND PRINTED MARINOS,**  
**PRINTED FLANNELS,**  
**CAMERGES AND ALFACCAS,**  
**BAG SHAPES MERINO,**  
**BOMBazines,**  
**GINGHAMS,**  
**SHAWLS,**  
**COATS AND FURS,**  
**SASH AND RIDE HIBBONS.**

Special attention is requested to their large stock of **HATINGS, SHIRTINGS, LINES, & WHITE GOODS**, consisting in part of


**ENGLISH WHITE ORGANDIES,**  
**WHITE TOWNS, CLOTH,**  
**EMBROIDERIES,**  
**LACE SETS,**  
**HOODIES AND GLOVES,**  
**STEEL, and all kinds of Hoop**

as well as a full stock of all kinds of goods kept in hand.

I will be in receipt of goods by Express during the month of November, and by an arrangement East can furnish any article not on hand, at the shortest notice and lowest rates. It will afford you a pleasure to show our goods.

Remember low prices and quick sales is our way of doing business.  
Oct. 2, 1857—tf. T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

**STOVES!! STOVES!!**



I have just received a large assortment of the best **CAST-IRON STOVES** ever brought to the city of Louisville, which I can sell as cheap as can be bought elsewhere, for cash. Give me a call and see for yourself.

**Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Ware**

In my various branches, wholesale and retail, ascheap as they can be bought at any other house in the city. Job executed with neatness and dispatch.

**Tin Gutting and Spouting**

done and put up on the shortest notice and must reasonable terms. All of those who are in want of

**Copper, Tin or Sheet Iron Roofing**

can make it to their interest to give me a call before going elsewhere.

"Don't forget to come to Old Hank Building, one door from the corner Main and St. Clair streets."  
Oct. 11, 1856—tf. H. R. MILLER.

**MERCHANT & SMITH,**  
**LUMBERS AND TINNERS,**  
on St. Clair Street, Opposite the Postoffice.  
**FRANKFORT, KY**

**TER Closets, Bath Tubs, Hot and Cold Shower Baths, Wash Trays, Plain and Fancy Wash Stands, Every description of Plumbing work put up in the workmanlike manner.**

**Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Work, Spouting and Guttering**

done on descriptions.  
Continually on hand a large assortment of  
**COOKING, PARLOR & COAL STOVES;**  
Pumps, Well and Force Pumps; Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe,  
&c. All orders promptly attended to.  
Oct. 12, 1857—tf.

**LOOK HERE!**  
**\$20,000 STOCK**  
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DRESDEN CHINA.  
Tea, Breakfast, and Toilet Sets; Bohemian, Vienna, Belgian and American Glass Ware; Iron, China, and Common Earthenware; Britannia Lamps, Grandclothes, Walters and Trays.

**JEWELRY & COMMON CUTLERY,**  
the Silver-plated Castors, Forks, Spoons, Baskets, Rings, Salt, Tea Sets, &c., &c. will be sold at

**EASTERN COST PRICE,**  
and persons willing to change the business.

The above mentioned goods are of the newest and latest Styles and Patterns, manufactured expressly for sale in patterns. The attention of purchasers is particularly respectfully the attention of home-keepers and merchants, we are sure that we will give perfect satisfaction.

Persons from the country punctually and correctly to do so.  
A. JAEGER & CO.,  
No. 119 and 121, fourth street, near Fairhill, Louisville, and No. 332, Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.  
T. 2, 1856—tf.

AN MORRIS. JOHN A. HAMPTON

**MORRIS & HAMPTON**

WE have opened, in the room formerly occupied by B. Hampton, on St. Clair street, next door to Pier-Confectionery, a large and well selected assortment of

**BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,**  
imported from the East, and equalling if not surpassing in variety, elegance of staple and newness, any others offered in this market. These articles, many of them having been purchased only a few days since at the best manufacturers of Philadelphia and New York, and are warranted of the best workmanship and value in pattern. The attention of purchasers is particularly invited to their unrivaled assortment of **PANTRY** for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, selected for their nearness to their superb stock of hats, of every style and hue, from the recherche while silk vented piece, as light, serial and poetic as a fairy's dream, a woolen skull-cap, or a 30 cent straw lat. Their

**BOOKS AND STATIONERY**  
large and well selected. The public are invited to examine this stock of goods, and if they desire cheap new and good articles, will no doubt find it profitable and advantageous.  
Frankfort, March 22, 1854—tf.

**MOENIX FURNURY,**  
TENTH ST. BETWEEN MAIN AND CANAL,  
OFFICE NORTH SIDE MAIN STREET,  
BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH.

**J. H. GRAINGER, Agent, Manufacturer of Steam Engines and Machinery for Saw or Grist Mills, Coal gas, &c., &c., Cranks, Shafts, Rag Irons, Saw Bars, Carriage Segments, Cotton Gin Segments, and Cars, Car Wheels, Gray Bars, Mill Spindles, Mill and Sitrups, always on hand.**

**Hotchkiss' Reaction Water Wheels**  
Patent of Saw Mills.  
Large assortment of Patterns for Mill Gearing &c. sent gratis made the shortest notice.

WM. H. GRANGER, Agent,  
Louisville, Ky.  
\$1821 1856—tf

**High School for Young Ladies,**  
**FRANKFORT, KY.**  
The NEXT SESSION of this School will commence the second Monday (14th), in September. All the duties of useful and elegant learning are embodied course of instruction.

MARY TOWN HOPKINS, a young lady of the station, being desirous to assist her friends in the school, will be open to a larger number of pupils than usual. It is very desirable that all the pupils should present at the commencement of the session.

Terms per session of 30 weeks \$20.  
JNO. R. HENDRICK.  
Frankfort, Aug. 12, 1857—tf.

**CHILD'S**  
**TENT GRAIN SEPARATOR**  
Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and Farmers of Kentucky to valuable

**Short Line Route to the North & West**

Through to Chicago in 15 hours.  
Through to St. Louis in 14 hours.  
Through to Cairo in 20 hours.

Connections made with all Western Roads for any part of  
**ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.**

Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam Boat Route.

Freight destined for places in any of the above States forwarded with despatch and at low rates. Mark cars "K. O. NORTH, Louisville."

For Through tickets and rates of freight apply to "SHORT LINE" Railroad office 335, Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Aug. 31, 1857—**E. O. NORTON, Agent.**

**FIRE! FIRE!!**

**BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDISE**  
INSURED AGAINST  
**LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.**

Losses Liberally Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

**JAMES R. WATSON,**  
At the Auditors Office, is Agent for the following Companies, fully authorized by State License, having complied with the law in relation to Insurance Offices, viz:

The Quaker City Insurance Company of Philadelphia, capital	\$250,000
State Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, capital	\$300,000
The Farmers Union Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, capital	\$300,000
Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Company, capital	\$500,000

A portion of the business of Frankfort and vicinity respectfully solicited. Policies issued at reasonable rates.  
(Sept. 9, 1857—**ff.**)

**NEW YORK**  
**LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, at Frankfort, for the New York Life Insurance Company, on Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"The undersigned, President and Directors of the Company, believe that the report made by the New York Life Insurance Company for the last year, embracing a full statement of its affairs, assets, &c., to the 1st of January, 1856, and being satisfied with the perfect sound condition of the Company, cordially recommend it to the encouragement and support of the whole community.

"It commenced its operations twenty years ago, with \$50,000, which has accumulated to \$1,450,000, principally invested in state stocks, and in bonds and mortgages, and has been abundantly good.

"We know of no mode of investing money more profitably. The profits are mutual for the insured, and have averaged not less than thirty per cent. annually on the premium paid.

C. S. MOREHEAD, President.  
H. C. WINTERSMITH,  
J. A. WALKER,  
THOS. S. PAGE,  
A. G. HODGES,  
CHARLES G. PHYTHIAN, Directors.

**XVTH ANNUAL REPORT.**  
Amount of assets 1st January, 1856, \$902,062 71  
Amount of receipts for premium last year, 1855, 737,972 97  
Paid losses by death, interest on dividends, and all other expenses - 221,240 19  
Accumulated undto 1st January, 1856, \$1,659,068 63

It will be seen by the above statement that this Company is in a flourishing condition. Those desiring information in regard to insurance, will make application to the undersigned.

H. WINGATE, Agent,  
Frankfort Branch Office.  
W. C. NREED, Medical Examiner.  
Aug. 14, 1857.

**HOME INSURANCE COMPANY**  
OF  
**NEW YORK,**  
OFFICE NO. 4, WALL STREET.

**CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000 00**  
PAID UP CAPITAL, June 30, '55, 100,000 00  
AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES, \$3,677 61

This Company continues to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in Port and their cargoes, Household Furniture and personal property generally, against loss or Damage by Fire, on favorable terms. Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

H. WINGATE, Agent,  
Frankfort, Ky.  
Aug. 14, 1857.

**500 Agents Wanted!**  
**A HOMESTEAD FOR \$10**  
THIRD DIVISION.

**\$30,000 Worth of Farms and Buildings**  
LOTS in the Gold region of Culpepper county, Virginia, to be divided among 10,130 subscribers, on the 17th of December, 1857. Subscribers only Ten Dollars down, or Fifteen Dollars, one half down, the rest on delivery of the Deed. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or Farm, ranging in value from \$10 to \$25,000. These Farms and Lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of Ad justed to the market, the apparent price now asked. Upwards of 1330 lots are already sold and a company of settlers, called "The Rappahannock Pioneer Association," is now forming and will soon commence a settlement. Ample security will be given for the faithful performance of contracts and promises. Nearly 45,000 acres of land, in different parts of Virginia, now at command and will be sold to settlers at from \$1 up to \$300 per acre. Unquestionable title will in all cases be given. Wood-cutters, coopers, farmers, &c., are wanted; and 500 Agents to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some agents write that they are making \$300 per month. For full particulars, subscriptions, agencies &c., Apply to  
E. BAUDER,  
Port Royal, Caroline co., Va  
Sept 14—1d.

**COACH FACTORY.**

**HEMING & QUIN,**  
KEEP constantly on hand a fine assortment of Carriages—any kind of Carriage made to order and of the best material. We have purchased the sole right of the  
Everett's Patent Coupling,  
for the counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln and Garrard.  
N. B. We would call the attention of purchasers to our Spring assortment of Carriages.  
Made by us or warranted for one year.  
April 2, 1855—**ff.**

**ANCIENT AND MODERN LANGUAGES.**

REV. DR. H. P. JUNIUS, late Rector of St. Paul's College, Minnesota, now a resident of Lexington, Mass., has prepared a course of lectures, and is prepared to give private instructions in the Ancient and Modern Languages.

CLASSES for French, German and Italian, will be found at Address Dr. J., at the Commonwealth office.

Dr. Junius is a graduate of the University of Leiden, and brings very distinct and strong testimonials of his character as a gentleman and a scholar. We cordially recommended him to the confidence and patronage of the public.

L. W. GREEN,  
J. D. MATTHEWS.

**Winter Arrangement for 1887-8.**

**THREE PASSENGER TRAINS DAILY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.**

**Q**N and after Monday, Aug. 5th, 1887, Trains will run as follows:

**FIRST TRAIN**—Leaves Louisville at 6 o'clock, a. m., stopping fifteen minutes for breakfast at Lagrange, and at all regular stations and arrives at Lexington at 11:30 a. m., connecting at Eminence with stage to Cave City, Frankfort with stages for Lawrenceburg, Salvisa, Hanoverville, Danville, and Versailles; Payne's with stage for Georgetown; and at Lexington with Lexington and Lexington Railroad for Paris, Falmouth, Covington and Mayville, and with stages for Winchester, Mt. Sterling, Owingsville, Richmond, Irwin, Nicholasville, Laurelton, Clark, Orchard, Stanford, London, Barbourville, and all points South. Returning, the train leaves Lexington at 1:45 p. m., stopping at all regular stations, and arrives at Louisville at 6:30 o'clock, p. m., connecting by stage at Payne's for Georgetown and at Eminence for Newcastles and Shelbyville, and at Louisville with Jeffersville and New Albany and with the Lexington for St. Louis, Cairo, and all points North West and South.

**SECOND TRAIN**—Leaves Louisville at 2:30 o'clock, p. m., stopping at Hobbs' and Smith's Stations, Lagrange, and at all stations east of Lagrange, and arrives at Lexington at 7:20 o'clock, p. m., connecting at Eminence with stage for Shelbyville and Newcastles. Returning, the train leaves Lexington at 9:30 o'clock, a. m., stopping at all stations east of Lagrange and at Smith's Hobbs' Stations only, west of Lagrange, arriving at Louisville at 11:15 o'clock, a. m., close connecting with Jeffersville and New Albany and Salem Railroad with Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Chicago, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points North West, Rock Island, Galena, Danbury, and all the principal towns West and South.

**THIRD TRAIN**—accommodation—Leaves Louisville at 8 o'clock, p. m., stopping at all stations, and arriving at Lagrange at 9 o'clock, p. m., stopping at Lagrange at 7:30 o'clock, a. m., stopping at all stations and arrives at Louisville at 9 o'clock, a. m. The train leaves Louisville at 9 o'clock, a. m., stopping every morning, daily, Sundays excepted.

Fare is about 4 cents per mile, and a discount of nearly 50 per cent. for the season.

The Kentucky Stage Company's line of stage coaches connects daily (Sundays excepted) with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Tickets are sold at Louisville to all of the interior towns of the State, and tickets from those places are sold to Louisville and all Western and Northwestern cities.

Omnibus lines will be in waiting at either end of the line to convey passengers and their baggage.

Stations at Hobbs' and Smith's Stations, Lagrange, and at all stations east of Lagrange, and call at the Depot, in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Broad streets; and in Lexington, at the office of the Kentucky Stage Company, opposite Phoenix Hotel.

T. W. SPILLMAN,  
General Ticket Agent, Louisville.  
FRANK WEAVER,  
General Ticket Agent, Lexington.  
SAMUEL GILL.

Oct. 2, 1887. Supt. L. E. F. and F. & L. R. R.

**AMERICAN CENTRAL R. R. LINE**

**MARIETTA & CINCINNATI**

**RAILROAD.**

*The Most Direct Route to*  
**PARKESBURG, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.**

Only one Change of Cars between Cincinnati and Baltimore.

**Q**N and after Monday, August 31, 1887, trains will run as follows:

**Baltimore and Cincinnati Express.**

Will leave Cincinnati at 6:25 A. M. One hour for dinner on the steamer John B. Ford, at 6:35 P. M.; arrive at Graton at 8:14 P. M.; 30 minutes for supper; arrive at Baltimore at 8:30 A. M.; next morning at Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. and New York at 6:00 P. M.

**Chillicothe and Hillsborough Accommodation.**

Will leave Cincinnati at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations. Arrive at Hillsborough 6:45 P. M.; Chillicothe 8:25 P. M.

**Baltimore and Cincinnati Night Express.**

Will leave Cincinnati at 8 P. M.; arrive at Scott's Landing at 6:45 A. M.; one hour for breakfast on the steamer John B. Ford, at 6:55 P. M.; arrive at Graton at 1:30 P. M.; and Baltimore at 3:30 A. M., next morning.

The 8 P. M. train will leave on Sunday, instead of Saturday.

Passengers taking this route will save both in time and distance and comfort, and will not be subjected to frequent changes of cars and the risk of missing connections, as other routes.

Baggage checked through to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and New York.

Through tickets can be obtained at the Company's Offices under the Spencer House; No. 3 Barnet House and at the Ticket Office at the Little Miami Depot.

**Ask for Tickets via Marietta.**

**JOHN FOGGITT, General Superintendent.**  
**JOHN FOGGITT, General Superintendent.**  
and D. S. SMALLEY, Traveling Agent for Kentucky.  
Sep. 21—off.

**ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.**

**OFFICE AT OWEN & OWEN'S HARDWARE STORE.**  
**G. W. OWEN, Agent.**

STATE OF KENTUCKY, County of Jessamine.

I, **Press company**, made pursuant to an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, entitled, "*An act concerning the Adams Express Company*," do hereby certify that the said company is to be common carriers, and providing for the safety of articles entrusted to their care.

The undersigned, being duly sworn, depose and say that the Managers, whose full names and proper places of residence are as follows, viz:

WM. R. DIMMOCK, New York, N. Y.  
EDWARD E. SANFORD, Philadelphia, Pa.  
SAMUEL M. SHOENAKER, Baltimore, Md.  
GEORGE W. CASS, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
JAMES B. THOMAS, Jr., Boston, Mass.  
CLAPP SPOONER, Bridgeport, Conn.  
JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, New York, N. Y.  
JOHN B. BINGHAM, New York, N. Y.  
RUFUS B. KINSLEY, Newport, E. I.

"The persons interested as *cestui que trust* are the stockholders of said Company, who change from day to day, and of this it is impossible to make a list. The undersigned, being duly sworn, depose and say that the amount of Capital employed in the business of said Company, in the State of Kentucky is as nearly as the sum can be ascertained, \$1,000,000.

"And we, the subscribers, the managers above named do hereby agree that legal process served upon any of the stockholders of said Company in this State, shall be deemed and taken as good service upon said Company and ourselves. In Witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our hands this 11th day of April, A. D. 1886.

WM. B. DIMMOCK, [L. S.] RUFUS B. KINSLEY, [L. S.]  
E. S. SANFORD, " J. M. THOMPSON, " [L. S.]  
S. M. SHOENAKER, " CLAPP SPOONER, " [L. S.]  
GEO. W. CASS, " JOHN BINGHAM, " [L. S.]  
J. LIVINGSTON, " [L. S.]

"State of Pennsylvania.

I, **State of Pennsylvania**, do hereby certify that on the eleventh day of April, 1886, before me came George W. Cass, President of the Adams Express Company, and made oath that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the knowledge and belief, and as such sworn and subscribed before me.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 11th day of April, A. D. 1886.

CH. MCCLURE HAYS,  
Com. for Kentucky in Pennsylvania."

STATE OF KENTUCKY, SS.

I, **State of Kentucky**, do hereby certify that on the eleventh day of April, 1886, before me came George W. Cass, President of the Adams Express Company, and made oath that the foregoing is a true and correct copy taken from the original and as such sworn and subscribed before me.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my name and affixed my official seal this 11th day of April, 1886.

EDWARD E. SANFORD, R. R. C. C.

April 18, 1886—off.

**Farm and Negroes for Sale.**

WISH to sell my farm in Franklin county, Ky., containing 100 acres, with a good house, and a large number of negroes, for sale. Apply to me at my residence in Lexington, Ky., or to the agent of said company.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my name and affixed my official seal this 11th day of April, 1886.

EDWARD E. SANFORD, R. R. C. C.

April 18, 1886—off.

OF THE BEST ARTICLES,  
CAN BE OBTAINED AT  
**DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.**

**POMADES FOR THE HAIR**  
Of every style and price at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store

**TOOTH BRUSHES,**  
A beautiful assortment, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**COMBS**  
every description and material, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**HAIR BRUSHES.**  
The largest variety in Frankfurt, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**ODONTALGIC PREPARATIONS.**  
Consisting of Tooth Soap, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder, &c., at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**DOG GRASS BRUSHES.**  
For Cloth, Velvet and Bonnet purposes, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**FANCY SOAPS**  
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes and perfume at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**FINE TOILET BOTTLES,**  
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**FINE COLOGNE,**  
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles, suitable for the toilet, or otherwise, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS.**  
The genuine Lubin's, as well as a variety of other make, in new styles, and at special prices, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**EVERYTHING**  
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.**  
A handsome selection will be opened in due time for the approaching holidays, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Dec. 1, 1856.

**25 WITNESSES**  
or, THE  
**FORGER CONVICTED**

JOHN S. DYE IS THE AUTHOR,  
Who has had 10 years experience as a Banker and Publisher, and Author of

*A series of Lectures at the Broadway Tabernacle,*  
When, for 10 successive nights, over  
**50,000 People**

Greeted him with Rounds of Applause, while he exhibited the manner in which Counterfeiter execute their Frauds, and the Surest and Shortest Means of Detecting them!

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**GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE**  
Present Century for  
**Detecting Counterfeit Bank Notes**

Describing Every Genuine Bill in Existence and Exhibiting at a glance every Counterfeit in Circulation past, present and future.

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Thus Each may read the same in his own Native Tongue.

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**All the Private Bankers in America**

A Complete Summary of the FINANCE OF EUROPE & AMERICA will be published in the next edition, together with the most important NEWS OF THE DAY. Also, SEVERAL OF THE BEST From an Old Manuscript found in the East. It furnishes the Most Complete History of the

**ORIENTAL LIFE.**

Describing the Most Perplexing Positions in which the Ladies and Gentlemen of that Continent have been so often found. These Stories will continue throughout the whole year, and will prove the Most interesting ever offered to the Public.

[ ] Furnished Weekly to Subscribers only, at \$1 a year. All letters must be addressed to

**JOHN S. DYE, Broker,**  
Publisher and Proprietor, 70 Wall Street, New York.  
May 15th, 1857—wily.

**HOWARD ASSOCIATION**  
OF PHILADELPHIA

*A Benevolent Institution, established by special enactment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.*

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as GONORRHOEA, VENEREAL SORE, GLEET, SYPHILIS, the Vice of ONANISM, or SELF-ABUSE, &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Social and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by quacks, several years ago directed the Directors, on a review of the Association, to ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms and to give MEDICAL AID GRATUITOUSLY to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to say the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and that they are now about to inaugurate, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much decried cause.

Just published by the Association, A Report on Syphilis, Gonorrhea, and Venereal Wounds, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, who will be sent by mail, (one forwarded and envelope) FREE OF CHARGE on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE H. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors  
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.  
Sept. 9, 1857—wedsily.

**Harlan C. H., Ky.,**  
Aug. 10, 1857.

THERE has been committed to the jail of Harlan County a runaway negro, who having remained in said jail a very long period prescribed by law, in cases where the owner does not, come forward and claim his property, it has therefore been ordered by the County Court of said county that said negro be sold at public outcry to the highest bidder at one o'clock in the forenoon of the town of Mt. Pleasant on the 1st Monday in October next said negro to be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

The owner of said negro is one Mark multatman a man about thirty years old; 6 feet 3 inches high, rather slenderly built and weighs about 150 pounds, and most of his upper front teeth.

ALEY LEDFORD, Sr., Deputy Sheriff for  
J. LEWIS, Sheriff Harlan County.  
Aug. 10, 1857—td.

**Office City Council,**  
FRANKFORT, August 10, 1857.

WHEREAS, That the property holders on the Westside of the road of Dr. J. M. Mills' sidewalk to the corner of Merco street, be and they are hereby required to grade, pave and curb the sidewalk to the house door in the above named street, under the direction of the street committee